

Name and Date.	Narrative.	Authority.
HALL. 1864-1869. American. Public.	<p>hand, my other in the limpid stream, I denominated it Sylvia Grinnell river.' Again, at the head of Frobisher bay he planted the flag of the United States on a mountain top near Bishop island. An island near the entrance of Wiswell inlet, called Kod-lu-narn by the Innuits, 'because white men lived upon it and built stone houses and also a ship,' was visited by Hall. Here he found the ruins of three stone houses, cemented with lime and stone, evidences of a schooner having been built on the stocks, &amp;c., evidently the work of five men of Frobisher's expedition left behind by that explorer.</p> <p>Hall's second voyage was like the first one, a Franklin relief expedition. He was once more provided with funds by subscription and given free passage on a whaling brig to Whale point on the west coast of Roes Welcome. From Whale point he coasted northward to Repulse bay. After making a survey of the bay, he followed the southern and eastern coasts of Melville peninsula with sledges to Fury and Hecla strait. In passing along the coast he visited the promontory where Parry had erected his flag-staff and found the cairn and fragmentary pieces of the flag-staff. He then returned to Repulse bay. Subsequently he made a second trip along the eastern shore of Melville peninsula and around the northern shore to cape Ingfield where he erected a monument. 'A pile of three large stones, the lowest resting on his clay pipe.' From cape Ingfield, the most western point of the strait sighted by Parry, he made a compass survey of the coast-line southerly to cape Crozier, the most northern point reached by Rae in 1847. Near cape Crozier he discovered a monument evidently erected by white men, but did not find any record. From here he again returned to Repulse bay and crossed to the head of Lyon inlet, where he found the stone cairn erected by Parry still undisturbed. Finally, in 1869, he set out from Repulse bay on his journey to King William Land. His route lay across Rae isthmus, thence following the west coast of Committee bay to cape Weynton, and thence overland passing the southern end of Pelly bay to the mouth of Murchison river, from where he crossed to the southern extremity of King William island and landed near the mouth of Peffer river. Having erected three monuments over the remains of some of Franklin's men found at different spots in this locality, he returned again to Repulse bay and secured passage on a whaling vessel to the United States.</p>	<p>NOURSE. Narrative of the second Arctic expedition.</p>
HALL. 1871-1872. American. Public.	<p>Congress voted \$50,000 to defray the expenses of this expedition, the ship, 'Polaris,' was supplied by the Navy Department and Hall was appointed commander. He sailed along the west coast of Greenland to Smith sound and northward through Kennedy channel. He discovered and named Hall basin and Robeson channel and sailed to latitude 82° 16'. While preparations were being made for wintering in Thank God bay, on the east side of the strait, latitude 81° 38', Hall started northward on a sledge journey. He proceeded to latitude 82°, discovering and naming Newman bay, the northern entrance of which is called cape Brevoort.</p> <p>The President of the United States issued to Captain Hall the following commission: 'You are hereby appointed to command the expedition towards the North Pole, to be organized</p>	<p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p>
		<p>DAVIS. North Polar expedition.</p>